BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1869. VOLUME XXXVI—NUMBER 202.

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The Bangor Weekly Courier
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... Agent, St. John's Building, Court ...
... must in all cases be paid in advance, ... Subscriptions for long terms will be ... the time for which they shall each ... Yours truly, JOHN H. LYNDE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. STORGER,
Fresco and Oil Painter,
No. 46 Columbia Street,
Is prepared to do Painting promptly at reasonable rates.

DO U KNOW!
THAT IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Furniture Cheap,
CALL AT THE
New Furniture Store!
R. G. TEBBETS,
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Concrete.
THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE THAT he is prepared to lay
CONCRETE WALKS
... Concrete Walks laid in the most ... manner, and at the lowest rates ... Orders left at the Court Street Grocery ... promptly attended to.
THOMAS ELLIS.
Bangor, May 25th, 1869.

Dr. J. F. BABCOCK,
... Graduate from College of Dental Surgery,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 9 Ohio Street, - - Bangor,
... Mechanical Dentistry in all its branches, ... Gold and Rubber Plates, ... Teeth, ... Blood, ... Lungs, ... Liver, ... Kidneys, ... Inflammation of the ... Nervousness, ... Rheumatism, ... Female Complaints, ... Piles, ... Headache, ... Dyspepsia, ... Costiveness, ... Jaundice, ... Erysipelas, ... Humors, ... Fever and Ague, ... Dropsy, ... Worms, ... Scrofula, ... Consumption, ... Coughs, ... Colds, ... Asthma, ... Bronchitis, ... Sore Throat, ... Female Weakness, ... Irregularities, ... Suppressions, ... Whites, ... Sterility, ... Impotency, ... Diseases of the Urinary Organs, ... Kidneys, ... Bladder, ... Gravel, ... Stone in the Bladder, ... Diabetes, ... Dropsy, ... Nervousness, ... Debility, ... Sleeplessness, ... Dyspepsia, ... Liver Complaint, ... Piles, ... Constipation, ... Headache, ... Neuralgia, ... Rheumatism, ... Sciatica, ... Lumbago, ... Pain in the Back, ... Kidneys, ... Sides, ... Chest, ... Limbs, ... Joints, ... Female Complaints

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

State Election, Monday, Sept. 13.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Joshua L. Chamberlain.

Class Conventions.

Republican Conventions, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, will be holden as follows: In class composed of

Bradford, Charleston and Lincoln, at Town House, Bradford, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 4, at 3 o'clock.

Enfield, Lowell, Burlington, Greenbush, &c., at Passadumkeag, on MONDAY, Sept 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

We would remind our readers that Gen. Franklin Smith is Democratic Candidate for Governor; not that we desire them to vote for him, but that, unless we remind them upon which platform he stands, our friends may carelessly fall into a favorable idea of this descendant of Pocahontas' favorite. We are remided of his candidacy, not because his own organs are particularly partial to him—for they seem to be entertaining themselves by advocating the third party ideas more than their own, and Hickborn Conventions a requriously given more space and more puffing than those of the Democracy—but by the fact that a County Convention of his supporters was held in this city on Tuesday; and we believe the name was casually mentioned. We say casually mentioned, because the burden of their song was foreign to the subject. The delegates seemed assembled for the purpose of furnishing a receptacle for bottled up and mouldy rhetoric. Historical precedents and the English language adorned subjects having a local habitation in those beautiful Democratic quarters, Texas and New York. What Gen. Smith has to do with incidents connected with the arrest of a Texan outlaw or the action of the Tammany ring will certainly puzzle him. In the innocence of his soul, he supposes he is running upon the pure Jacksonian platform and not that built of the remnants of the Confederacy. Yes! he is a candidate—don't forget it—but he will wake up some morning to find himself surprisingly buried under the rotten timbers which these men are erecting to his memory.

The claim set up by the Hickborn party that they are solely actuated by sincere devotion to temperance seems destined to prove its own fallacy in action. If they care only for the success of temperance legislation, why do they question a man's views beyond that? Why ostracise men because they have personal preference, not in accordance with their own? And yet this is repeatedly done. At the Penobscot County Hickborn Convention there was much outside discussion upon this point. Gentlemen well known to favor a constabulary law were discussed for candidates, but indignantly rejected because they will vote for Gov. Chamberlain. If all they desire is the enactment of a law providing a State police, why indulge this unreasonable prejudice? If all they ask is the enforcement of the law, why gratify their intemperate animosities upon individuals at the expense of practical reform? If the Republican candidates are practical temperance men, who have uniformly voted for prohibition, and who advocate a State police, can anything more be asked? And still such men are denounced by the Hickborn party. Why? It seems to us, simply because the Hickborn leaders are insincere in their professed devotion to temperance, and that their ambition is political distinction. The people cannot avoid this conclusion.

The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Advertiser gives his views of the Hickborn party, prospects thus:—"Their principal support in September will come from Androscoggin, Franklin and Oxford counties and the northern portion of Kennebec County. Reports from the coast-lying towns indicate an almost entire ignorance of any third party movement. I have had no occasion to alter my belief that the meagre vote which will be polled for Mr. Hickborn will convince the gentleman that he made a serious mistake in spurning the counsels of his friends and the life-long friends of temperance, when he consented to have his name used in connection with the third party movement, especially after the Republican party had placed itself squarely upon the platform of prohibition. The election of Governor Chamberlain by as good a majority as can reasonably be hoped for in dull campaign times, is a foregone conclusion."

Our own information is to the same effect. In many of the localities to the east of us, Hickborn will scarcely be recognized. His strength lays only where personal and local prejudices have been industriously worked up. A party with no sound reason for action can only find favor by laborer misrepresentation, and must sadly fail.

There it goes again,—the Portland Argus dodging the truth. It asserts that the Whig charged the Augusta Standard with disloyalty during the war, when in fact the charge was of quite another nature, although the Argusds sensitive record both jackets would fit it excellently. By the way is it true that a few Democrats who are frightened at the Argus' moodiness are about to start another paper in Portland to experiment upon the proposition as to how neat a paper can approach the truth and still be Democratic?

Judge Barnard, who is supposed to be in the employment, not of the State of New York but Jim Fisk and a few others to whose interest most of his labors are devoted, was sharply criticised in the New York Times Thursday. He retaliated the next day by saying in reference to the article that he had kept the writer of it from incarceration in State Prison for forgery, and he added that another editor of the Times who had abused him had dropped dead on his way home. If the same fate befell all who denounced him the population of Gotham would be materially reduced.

The Boston Post is not unwilling that liberal Republicans should join with the Democrats this fall in voting the regular Democratic ticket, and in order not to frighten the Liberals too much, assures them that they can return to their own party when the election is over. The "honey fogling" of the Argus seems to be catching.

The Boston Journal says the Hickborn party in Maine "does not seem to be making much progress, if we can judge of the attendances at the "Sagadahoc County Mass Convention," which was held at Bath on Saturday. There were but five persons present. There was no meeting in the afternoon, as had been anticipated, and a private dispatch says the whole affair was a "perfect fizzle."

THE VOTE LAST YEAR. The total vote of Maine last September was 181,782. Chamberlain received 76,628; Pillsbury, 56,207; the scattering vote was 52; N. G. Hickborn received one vote last year.

Almost every where but in the United States, says the Tribune, a struggle is waging between Church and State. The South American Republics are debating a fatal divorce of the unconsenting couple, and thinking religious tolerance more and more the order of the day. Cuba has broken with her priests by countenancing civil marriage, after the fashion of Mexico. The Danubian Principalities are trembling with a question of the Bulgarian Church; Poland with a feud between Catholics and Greco-Greek churchmen; Russia with the consequences of abolishing hereditary Priesthood, Austria with Ultramontanism run to extremes. Italy with clerical antipathies, growing out of confiscations of church property; and the ever-cherished idea of possessing Rome; Spain with her Carlist priests in practical revolt against the constitutional decree of toleration; and Mexico in motion to dispossess religious corporations. The fate of the Irish Church of England, curiously so-called; the condition of the Gallican Church, contemned by French Radicals; the disposition not only in Protestant, but some what in Catholic Germany, to restrain the supposed tendencies of Rome; the lately legislated increase of religious liberty in Sweden—all indicate progress in the contest for religious tolerance and political independence.

Republicators of the "Democratic" stamp are generally very fierce upon "niggers." They will be more so, if they believe what Mr. Myers, a colored shipwright of Baltimore, told the Labor Congress in Philadelphia. "The colored men of this nation," he said, "are entirely opposed to the repudiation of the National Debts. They go in for every honest dollar borrowed to be honestly paid back." It may be argued that they are but poor creatures after all, and pay no taxes. But we are not aware that the Repudiators, taken as a class, are very gigantic tax-payers, and we are pretty certain that they are not blonted by bonds. What they can do is to vote for repudiation to spite men better off than themselves; what the colored man can do, and vote for fair and honest payment, to show his appreciation of the cause to which most of the money was expended.

The New York Herald pitches into Andy Johnson and the platform laid down in his recent Knoxville speech with great energy and vim. Andy Johnson has platted himself upon a rotten platform upon which no honest man should ever expect to be elected to the United States Senate. He has evoked the skeleton of a regal empire based upon our national debt, and he exclaims "preserve the republic; let the debt go." This is repudiation in its worst form. It is treason to the credit and honor of the republic. As the ex-President declared more than once during his Presidency that treason should be made odious and traitors punished, so now respectable people will demand that repudiation be made odious and repudiators punished—by being left severely alone in the distribution of the honors and emoluments of official station. Andy Johnson ought to have the gumption to know that the true way to save the republic is for the republic to pay its debt. To repudiate it is paving the way to bankruptcy, anarchy and eventual ruin. Then may follow a chaotic empire such as distempered imagination might conjure up, but not until then. And thank the Lord and the good temper of our tax-paying citizens, such an event is as remote as the sound of Gabriel's trumpet.

EDUCATION AMONG THE FREEDMEN. A Washington dispatch to the Boston Journal says the educational work among the freedmen in the South, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau is progressing to the satisfaction of all who have anything to do with the business. Schools have been established in all sections of the Southern country, and the teachers now command the respect of all classes, and are aided in their work. Even in Western Louisiana and Texas, where the greatest trouble was experienced only a short time ago, a better feeling is now developed, and the opposition to the education of the negro is rapidly dying out. The only case lately reported to the Freedmen's Bureau of positive opposition came from the neighborhood of Hostillo, Va., where a worthy lady named Mrs. Stobbles, who was about to establish a school, was driven out. The opposition cannot last long, however, as General Canby has sent troops down, and they will effectually conquer any disposition to prevent by force the inauguration of freedmen's schools. Gen. O. O. Howard, who has charge of the educational work, looks upon the reports from all sections as very encouraging.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor was a matter of life or death to George H. Pendleton. He would have been as a salt mackerel if he had not accepted. He could not afford to regard his broken pledge or his personal comfort if he proposed to be, in the politician's sense, a live man. There is another man who has a solemn hour at hand in which to choose his destiny. We refer to Mr. Vallandigham. If he remains in this wigwam during the campaign he will be due, on the second Tuesday of October, no matter how the vote may compare, a scalped savage. He has for a long time been accused by the staunchest Democrats of the State of cussedness and scoundrelism. He announced some time ago that he would not speak during this campaign, but he must reconsider that conclusion and reach another determination now. If he attends to his private business, he will be called a sore head. If he refuses to speak for Pendleton, he will be denounced as having a mean, personal spite toward Ohio's favorite son. He must become reconciled with Pendleton. In one sense that is not a task. There are a few men with whom it is more agreeable to become reconciled than it is with Mr Pendleton. He would, we are sure, receive Val. with courtesy and kindness and creature comforts. Though all this might be as honey in the mouth of Val, it would be bitter in the belly, no doubt, but he must take his medicine like a man. The pill may be coated with elaborate sugar, but it must go down, or their will be no healthin the patient.

THE POSTAL ORDER SYSTEM. This international postal order system which has been agreed upon between the United States and Switzerland, it is announced, will go into operation on the 1st of September next, and Mr. Hitz, the Swiss Consul General, has designated the Postoffice at Basle, Switzerland, as the bureau where the rates of exchange will be fixed for that country, and Postmaster General Creswell has designated the New York Post Office for the same purpose in the United States.

The Chicago Tribune says:

When Grant's presence was needed during eight long years of the war, and of the perils of reconstruction, was the cry ever absent from his post? Did he ever seek the Capital for promotion, or come to it at all from the time he entered the army as Regimental Staff Quartermaster until he was called there as General-in-Chief of all the armies? Did his stars and staff then figure at the water places? Never. The elements of his success were then military. He moved freely among all his officers and men from Sherman, McPherson, and Sheridan down to surgeons, quartermasters and privates. He studied the problem and its parts and made no mistakes. His problem now is a financial one. He is moving among their business, of industry, and who, through those resources, have earned their summer months for leisure. He sees every great number of them. And if he learns nothing else, he at least learns them. He does well and wisely. Before we find fault with it, let us see what "evil" comes from it.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the Daily Whig:

We take this method of tendering the numerous friends of the institution our sincere thanks for the many expressions of kindness shown us during the past few months. And while this is not an institution of *charity*, nor are the inmates *beggars in any sense*, yet it is very pleasing to the soldier to know that he is kindly remembered, and that the noble sacrifices he has made to save the National life, are appreciated by a grateful people. There are now in this branch of the National Asylum, 480 disabled Volunteer soldiers, and the number is increasing constantly. Most of these are from New England and the Middle States. Our new buildings are nearly completed at a very large expense, and every possible comfort is being made for the comfort and happiness of those who find a home within its walls.

A few weeks ago we commenced the work of collecting a library, and fitting up a reading room for the benefit of the soldiers, and have been agreeably surprised at the readiness with which publishers and other friends of the soldier in all parts of the country have responded to our call for reading matter. One hundred and forty (140) papers and magazines are now sent regularly to our reading room gratis. Also about 600 vols. of valuable books have been collected. But this is only a beginning. There is room on our shelves still for many more. And all who regard it not a *sacrifice* but a *privilege to give* for the benefit of our brave boys, who have shown devotion to their country by sacrificing home and health and *everything* but life itself to save her in her hour of peril, now, have an opportunity to do so. School apparatus, maps, charts, &c., also pictures or ornaments for the room, have been sent. All donations to the Library or reading room may be addressed to

H. F. WOOD,
Chaplain.

The editorial correspondent of the Boston Journal says that a large extent of country lies between the contemplated Donesburg railroad and the Grand Trunk road which has no prospect of railroad facilities except by a new load. He adds:

There is a continuous line of thriving villages and good water powers all the way from Bethel to Bridgton Centre. The route would be from Bethel, through Albany to North Waterford, where would be an important station for several towns, then to Waterford Flat and thence to Waterford city, Harrison village, North Bridgton and Bridgton Center, and thence to a junction with the Ogdensburg road, at Portland. The distance to Portland from Bethel would be shorter by several miles. It would enlarge the already thriving villages on the route at once. Bethel would sympathize at once with the new road, and so would the surrounding country within reach of it. The travel mostly passed over the contemplated route previous to the construction of the Grand Trunk road, would all come back again if the new road was built. The work is an easy one. The line of the proposed route was once surveyed for a canal and found to be a feasible one. Every important movement of the present day must be on the line of a railroad, and whatever seems to develop the numerous natural resources of this portion of the State must be done in this direction.

Zion's Herald does not think that a union of the North and South churches of the Methodist church is now practicable. It says:

"It is not well to spend much thought or breath over it. It is well that it was suggested; well, also, that it was declined. It is better that our Church proceed to build itself up everywhere in the South, in its ideas and institutions, making that region conversant with the new Methodism, which is far in advance of that which existed when they left the fold, and bringing them up to its broad and lofty heights, off Christian truth and love. They must decrease, while we, if faithful to God, will increase. To us will they flock. Their ministers will enter our Conferences as co-workers with us, both in ideas and feelings. Then members will enter our churches, and in due time their few leaders, like their co-ordinates in state, will follow the masses they had led, and humbly, soften the falsehoods of the church they broke from, opposed and hoped to surpass if not to destroy."

An attempt has been made by a New York Sun reporter to "interview" Vallandigham; but the latter was too shy to bite the hook. The following, however, was elicited:

Reporter: "What opinion do you entertain of the course that Mr. John Quincy Adams suggests to the Democratic party with respect to negro suffrage, and the opposition that should be made of what he calls old Bourbon leaders?"

Mr. Vallandigham: "Oh! that is all very well. Some of his opinions meet my concurrence, others do not—one especially does not. He says that the Democratic party, in order to be successful in the future, ought to drop each of its old leaders and men of obsolete ideas." That is what he calls them. If he means by that those men who so strenuously battled against the despotism of Lincoln, and who stood staunch by the Democratic party in the darkest hour of its history, he errs most egregiously. Those unswerving and tried adherents to Democratic faith ought not to be cast one side when the hour of danger is over."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY. The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, held at Worcester on Tuesday, nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor, and completed the State ticket as follows:—For Lieut. Governor S. C. Lamb of Greenfield; Secy. of State, John T. Tarbox of Lawrence; Treasurer, Mr. Heywood of Gardiner; Attorney General, J. G. Abbott of Boston; Auditor, Phineas Allen of Pittsfield. Resolutions were adopted declaring in substance that the Democratic party, acquiescing in settled results, should turn their attention from the issues of yesterday to those of today; demand economy in expenses; denounce the Republicans for jewelling the State debt by grants of State aid to private enterprises; protests against the scandals of long legislative sessions; declare that the limitation of the elective franchise is unjust and should be repealed; arraigne the Republicans for refusing to legislate in favor of the working men, and declare the prohibitory law an outrage on the liberty of the people.

MORE RETRENCHMENT. Gen. Howard, with a view to economise, has reduced the clerical force in the Freedmen's Bureau to the number absolutely required for the transaction of business. When the force was reduced in the States some time ago an unusual amount of work was thrown upon the Bureau in Washington, but this has been disposed of, and Gen. Howard hopes to make a further reduction shortly.

Nasby writes from Kentucky:

"George H. Pendleton is the rashing hope. His politikle principles are so like mine that he could today carry Kentucky by a overwhelming majority. There ain't a confederate soljer in that state who wooden vote for him cheerfully. Therefore let the democracy uv Ohio buckle on their armor and gird up their loins."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

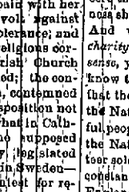
M. M. R. A. Chapter

Special CONVOCATION this Friday Evening at A. order. Aug. 26.

Penobscot Lodge, No. 7.

Stated W. EVENING. HENRY HARDMAN.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.



The subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Books, Stationery, &c., of H. K. PIKE, would announce to the public that he has taken the store recently occupied by said Pike, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 4 Smith's Block, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE

IF APPLIED FOR WITHIN TWO WEEKS. If the business of said store is not disposed of within that time, the offer will be withdrawn, and the business continued under the old firm with renewed energy and stock.

Terms—Cash.

G. A. BARTLETT.

aug25 2w

EXCURSION

The Penobscot Base Ball Club, OF THE CITY, Will make an Excursion, in the STEAMER [illegible]

Friday, Aug. 27th, 1869

For the purpose of playing a series of games for the Championship of Penobscot River.

Tickets will be for sale at the Club until Friday morning, and at the office of the boat on the day she will leave. Those who intend to go will please secure their tickets before. The Excursion will positively leave Bangor, August 24, 1869.

Camp Meeting Notice.

In order to meet the [illegible] Meeting, and to pay the [illegible] now committee to several [illegible] been decided to raise a [illegible] among those going to the ground, that each one agree to pay ten cents on [illegible] after fare; and all persons [illegible] twenty cents for each horse or team. Tickets can be obtained of [illegible] and of A. S. Wood and J. B. Woods and Ivan Calderwood [illegible] George Pratt, Rockland. Board furnished as usual. Meeting commences A. [illegible]

DAVID [illegible]
H. J. WOODS, Secretary.
aug23 [illegible]

Once Used, It Recommends Itself.

THE

"Diarrhœa Remedy,

Is the Best Thing [illegible] FOR OUR [illegible]

Cholera Morbus, Dysentery,

And all cases of Summer Complaint [illegible] at the season of the year.

SAFE, PLEASANT AND [illegible]

Be agreeable to the taste, [illegible] with pleasure. Every bottle [illegible] no pay." Sold in large [illegible] at 25 cts. per bottle.

BLOOD & [illegible]
June 16 [illegible] 121 [illegible]

EXCURSION TICKETS

—AT—

Great Reduction of Fares

ONLY

$20 to Chicago. First Class.

From Portland or Danville Junction, VIA

Grand Trunk Railway!

—AND—

PROPORTIONABLY LOW [illegible]

—TO—

ALL POINTS WEST.

Return Tickets.

Portland to Chicago or Milwaukee, Same line steamers, (meals included on steamer,

Portland to Chicago and return, [illegible]

Portland to Detroit and return, [illegible]

Portland to Niagara Falls and return, [illegible]

Portland to Montreal and return, [illegible]

Portland to Quebec and return, [illegible]

Sufficient time given on the passes to make the trip. Tickets good to November 1st.

For further particulars, apply to

WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent,
Bangor, May 18, 1869. 22 W. [illegible]

Sanford's Independent Line.

FOR BOSTON AND [illegible]

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.

Steamer CAMBRIDGE, Jonesport, and Sch. [illegible] Capt. H. S. Rich, will run [illegible] Leave Bangor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m., [illegible] m. Winterport at 12 m., and Hampden at 1 p. m., for Boston, touching at all the usual landings on the river and bay.

Returning—Will leave Boston [illegible] Intermediate landings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock p. m.

Fare from Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, [illegible]

Fare to Lowell (including Boston,) [illegible]

Special Goods extra.

No extra hazardous freight taken unless accompanied by Bill of Lading [illegible]

LOOMIS TRASK, Agent.
Bangor, June 7th, 1869.

Great Reduction of Fares!

TO ALL POINTS

WEST AND SOUTH,

Via BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, DUNKIRK, SALAMANCA, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at Greatly Reduced Rates by

P. M. BLAKE, General Agent,
No. 9 Central Street, Bangor.

Also, Agent for PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for California, China and Japan.

Tickets to and from

England, Ireland & Scotland.

Also STERLING EXCHANGE, payable at sight for sale in sums to suit. [illegible]

nov1 [illegible]

Peabody Medical Institute,

No. 4 Bulfinch Street,

(Opposite Revere House,) BOSTON.

THE Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of the eminent and well known Physician and Surgeon, U. S. Army, Vice President of Chemistry, Physiology and Surgery, &c.

This Institution has published the most popular medical book entitled "The Science of Life, or Self Preservation," written by Dr. Hayes. It treats upon the errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, and all Diseases of the Sexual or Generative Organs. Thirty thousand copies of this book have been sold in this country within the past year. Indeed, a book for every man—young man in particular—at the price only $1.00. This Institute has just published the most popular Medical Work of the kind ever offered to the public, entitled "Physiology of Marriage and Art Diseases," profusely illustrated with the very best engravings. This book is also from the pen of Dr. Hayes. Among the various chapters may be mentioned, The Mystery of Life—Beautiful Spring—Beauty, Its value to Woman—Marriage, General Physiology of Marriage—Puberty—Change of Life—Excesses of the Married—Preventatives to Conception, &c. In all 63 50. Either of these books are sent by mail, in sealed, postage paid, on receipt of price.

The Peabody Medical Institute, Dr. Hayes in every respect a gentleman of honor and character, is the first in the land. Boverty, and every month during the year. Subscription price, per year only 50 cents. Specimen copies sent free to any address. Dr. Hayes, M. D., Assistant and Consulting Physicians.

N. B.—Dr. H. may be consulted in strictest confidence, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., regarding skill, secrecy and experience. [illegible] Invaluable Medical Work. [illegible] aug25 [illegible]

Mr. Charles W. Shannon, [illegible] Teacher of Dancing, [illegible] Academy of Music, [illegible] Bangor, Aug. 26, 1869. [illegible]

For Rent, on Front Street,

[illegible] Counting Room and [illegible] Apartments over [illegible] JAMES [illegible]

FOUR CHAIRS!

[illegible] WORK and HAIR [illegible] Smith's Block, [illegible] Stairs to Journal's [illegible]

For Rent or Sale.

[illegible] Brick House on [illegible] Street, [illegible] Thousand [illegible] with [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] Bangor, Aug. 26, 1869. [illegible]

City of Bangor.

[illegible] Counting Room [illegible] FIRST [illegible]

THE SAFE

Deposit Savings Bank,

No. [illegible] CENTRAL ST., BANGOR.

P. M. BLAKE, [illegible]

[illegible] SMITH, Cashier.

Sewing Machine Depot.

SECOND [illegible]

WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER,
ELLIPTIC,

and all other STANDARD SEWING MACHINES, for sale by

CHARLES HALE, 24 Main St.

INSIDE ROUTE.

FOR

Portland, Boston, & Intermediate Landings.

The steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, Capt. W. H. Dennison, will [illegible] Wednesday, April 24, 1867, leave Bangor [illegible] Portland every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 6 o'clock, touching at all the usual landings on the River and Bay, connecting in Portland with the 9 o'clock Steamboat Express Train, and arrive in Boston at 10 o'clock same evening.

Returning,—Will leave Rail Road Wharf, foot of State Street, Portland, same evenings at 10 o'clock, on the arrival of Steamboat Express Train from Boston, touching as above, and arrives at Bangor about 10 o'clock next morning.

☞ *No extra hazardous freight taken.*
☞ Freight taken as usual.

J. O. KENDRICK, Agent.
Bangor, April 6, 1869.

Removal.

DR. STRICKLAND'S OFFICE will be at his residence, corner of Main and Union streets, after May 1st. april 23 tf

Hard Pine Timber and Plank.

FOR SALE BY

WM. McGILVERY & CO.,
Morino Railway, Brewer.

Post Office address, Bangor.
jy12 eatf

TRUSSES.

All the most approved styles of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, BANDAGES, SILK & COTTON HOSE, &c., may be found in great variety at

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[illegible] Smith's Block, and 5 Central Street.
[illegible] Stairs to Journals

LOAN

TO THE

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, PENOBSCOT COUNTY,
BANGOR, May 22d, 1869.

The Legislature at its last session having authorized the Treasurer of Penobscot County to procure a loan and issue bonds therefor, a sum not exceeding Seventy Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of [illegible] bonds of said County, [illegible] up to a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal [illegible] twenty years from date, at the option of the County, after the expiration of ten years, and [illegible] at the pleasure of the County after the expiration of ten years, and [illegible] at the pleasure of the County after the expiration of ten years, and [illegible] at the pleasure of the County

TELEGRAPHIC

—TO THE—

Whig & Courier.

Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

Letters from the Cuban revolutionary army via Key West, to friends in this city, contain news up to the 16th. No engagement is reported since the one near Puerto Padre on the 9th, an account of which has been published. In the district commanded by General Jordan, all the available Spanish forces is being thrown in this direction to reinforce Valmazeda and early engagement may be expected between the forces of Jordan and Valmazeda. General Jordan asserts his readiness and desire for a contest and is confident of success. It is stated that the defeat of Valmazeda would virtually end the war as it would be impossible for Spain ever to send troops enough to regain the possession which they would lose. General Jordan is placing his men in position for a fight which was almost daily expected.

In General Quesada's command, except in a few skirmishes between small parties, it is reported there have been no engagements. The Spanish troops occupying fortified positions in the towns, have suffered severely from disease and other causes that their commanders are unable to more than maintain their position.

President Grant.

CONCORD, Aug. 25.

President Grant arrived here at half past three precisely, and was immediately escorted to the State House and introduced from the steps in front to an assembled crowd, by Gov. Stearns, in a few, well chosen words.

He was then introduced to Mayor Stevens, who welcomed the President to the hospitality of the city in a very neat address.

The President replied, expressing his regret at not being able to spend more time among Granite Hills.

A general introduction and hand-shaking followed.

The President at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 25.

Gen. Grant and party reached our city at half past one this afternoon, and were received at the railroad station by Mayor Smith in a brief and unostentatious address, to which the President briefly responded.

His arrival was announced by a salute of twenty guns from the Manchester battery.

After the introductory ceremony, the party proceeded at once, under direction of Col. Waterman Club, and visited the print works, and then passed through the yards of the several corporations between thick ranks of operatives who were arranged by the sides of the mills.

The party then took carriages at Amoskeag counting room and passed through the most important streets of the city.

Father McMahon.

BUFFALO, Aug 25

Father McMahon, the recently released Fenian prisoner, will, by the advice of eminent counsel in the United States at an early date, proceed to Washington and represent his wrongs to the Cabinet, demanding damages for false imprisonment, &c., from the Canadian Government.

His long confinement and privations have seriously affected his health.

He is now suffering from partial paralysis, being diseases and other bodily infirmities caused by his prison life.

St Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 25.

An Omaha dispatch says the Congressional Retrenchment Committee spent Sunday at Salt Lake and reached Promontory this morning on route to San Francisco.

A special commission, headed by Gen. Herman Wriborlage, of New York, accompanied by Senator Thayer, left for Shermanitt this morning.

About 150 Indians attacked Dougherty's government surveying party on the north side of Platt border, Alkali States, and succeeded in capturing the entire outfit. The men reached North Platt yesterday morning.

From Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.

Insurgents, with their families, numbering 100, have presented themselves before the Spanish authorities near Holguin, and asked forgiveness and protection.

Other insurgents have presented themselves before the Spanish authorities in the Cinco Villas District.

The Spanish bank has made an offer of $5,000 to the government for the support of volunteer regiments.

This makes the fourth donation by that bank of similar amounts for support of volunteers.

From Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 25.

There was a number of additional arrivals of officers today.

This forenoon a party proceeded to examine the cemetery at Cemetery Hill and the immediate neighborhood, embracing the ground held on that locality on the day of the battle by the 11th and 12th corps, and part of the 1st Sixth Corps.

Several disputed positions were settled, having been conceded by one party to the other that misapprehension had existed.

It was thought that the States which sent troops to that field should subscribe a part of the requisite amount, and that Congress be also asked to assist.

It is further desired that the breastworks be preserved from further destruction and that those already removed should be restored, as far as possible, to their original condition.

TABLE NEWS

Paris, Aug. 25. In the Senate today the report of the Committee on Senatus Consultum was read. The principal modifications are as follows: The Senate may reject a law without giving reasons; the Government, on demanding that orders de jour motives, are votes of confidence or want of confidence, be referred to the Bureaux which may appoint a commission to report on the same. Decrees will establish regulations rendered necessary by the Senatus Consultum, and will define constitutional relations of the great powers of State.

Marine Disaster

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.

The bark Bridgeport of Bridgeport from Boston for New York went ashore on the north end of Block Island Sunday afternoon and remained there today. Block Islanders have contracted to haul her off for $800, but will hardly accomplish it. There is a high tide

News from China

HONG KONG, Aug. 3d

Via London, Aug. 25.

The Pekin government refuses to ratify the convention concluded by Mr Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy with the United States.

Mr Robt Brown, late American Minister to China, in reply to an address of British and American resident in Shanghae, denounced Mr Burlingame's policy, and said he considered evidence of Chinese disinclination for progress.

The McGuire Tragedy

HARTFORD, Aug. 25.

Mrs. McGuire, whose throat was cut by her husband last Sunday, died this afternoon. She was 25 years old and leaves four young children. The murderer is still at large. The Selectmen offer a reward of $200 for his arrest.

Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.

Burton Stout, aged 19 years, Miss Annie Rogers, and Miss Martha Hunter, all of Philadelphia, were drowned while bathing this morning in front of Light House Cottage bathing house.

Their remains were taken to Philadelphia on the 4.15 train accompanied by their relations.

Personal.

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug 25.

Pliny Jewell, the father of Gov. Jewell, is dangerously ill, and it is thought he cannot recover.

His [illegible] in other States, have been summoned.

Killed by Lightning

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25.

[illegible] thunder storm of the season occurred this afternoon. A man named Marcellus [illegible] of horses was killed by lightning [illegible] mile from the town.

Arrival of Officers.

[illegible] HOUSE, GAN., Aug. 25.

Two officers [illegible] arrived here yesterday direct from [illegible]

They left [illegible] Quebec today in company with Gen [illegible]

Monetary Affairs.

NEW YORK, Aug 26.

The [illegible] today was easy and no loans [illegible] and exceptions at 6 per cent.

Prime [illegible] mission at 5@6 12 per cent. Sterling [illegible] (sight), closing at 109¾. The [illegible] today was active and excited [illegible] at 134⅝.

The [illegible] carrying to-day, were from 35 to 2[illegible]

Gold [illegible] ances were $110,568,000.

[illegible] ties were strong and higher [illegible] following are the closing quotations

United States [illegible] coupons) 1881 [illegible] 123

[illegible] do 1864 [illegible] 121¾

[illegible] do 1865 [illegible] 121¾

[illegible] do 1865 new issue 120⅝

[illegible] do 1867 [illegible] 120⅝

[illegible] do 1868 [illegible] 120⅞

[illegible] do [illegible] 111¾

Pacific [illegible] 107½

Southern [illegible] bonds were firmer on the last call

The [illegible] at one time this afternoon was [illegible] ing. The following are the closing

Pacific [illegible] ship Company, 90¾; Western Union Company, 97½; Boston Water [illegible] Company, 13; N. Y. Central Railroad [illegible] 92½; Erie Railroad Company [illegible] 22½; Hudson River Railroad [illegible] ding Railroad Company, [illegible] 95¾; Ohio [illegible] sissippi Railroad, 31¾; Chicago [illegible] ny, 78¾ (do preferred, 87½; Rock Island Company, [illegible] Michigan Southern [illegible] d Company, 108½; Illinois Central [illegible] any, 123; Cleveland and [illegible] Company, 104½; Chicago [illegible] Company, 114½; Chicago & Northwestern [illegible] road Company, 54½; preferred [illegible] & Fort Wayne Railroad Company [illegible] ford & Erie Railroad Company, 19½; Express Mining Company [illegible] and Wabash Railroad Company [illegible]

Gold [illegible] Treasury to-day—currency $3,856,000; gold [illegible] 123 000.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Cotton [illegible] 950 bales—middling uplands 34½; Flour [illegible] 15—State and Western [illegible] a shade to 7.20; [illegible] fine to fancy State 7.20@7.90; Western 6.75 [illegible] mon to choice extra at 6.95@7.20; Wheat [illegible] sales 58 bbls—common to [illegible] at 1.47. California quiet [illegible] 000 bushels at 1.45; Corn [illegible] ady and active—sales 68,000 bushels [illegible] 90 a 1.09 for unsound and 1.10 a 1.12½ for [illegible] Oats [illegible] sales 45,000 bushels—new Western 80 [illegible] Beef steady [illegible] mess 8.50 a 13.00; new extra 12.00 [illegible] Pork quiet [illegible] sales 300 bbls—new mess 32.75; Lard quiet [illegible] rendered 12½ a 13¼; Butter firm [illegible] bbls—Rio coast at 17½; Sugar [illegible] Coffee [illegible] Molasses [illegible] Tallow [illegible] Linseed [illegible] Freights [illegible] active—Wheat per steamer 10¼.

Local and other Items.

Supreme Judicial Court—Criminal Term.

Cas[illegible] siding. Chief [illegible] Bar, Co. Att'y.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

State vs [illegible] Assault. For Assault on George A. [illegible] Hampton. Verdict not guilty.

Stetson, Co. [illegible] A. Knowles.

State vs Wm Ba[illegible] Indicted in common [illegible] Wm. The Government proved both [illegible] witness for State failed to appear [illegible] ict not guilty. Capias ordered [illegible] in the witness who failed to obey [illegible] ons to appear upon whom a penalty [illegible] shall be imposed equal to that of [illegible] had he been convicted.

Brown for defense.

[illegible] L.

State vs S[illegible] and Lovina Cook of Stetson, [illegible] daughter. Indicted for the crime [illegible] Stetson, 5th December, 1866 [illegible]

Co. Att'y.

McGrillis for defense.

—We were favored with a fine shower yesterday afternoon.

—The flower gardens in our city are looking very finely just now.

POLICE COURT—*Wednesday, August 26th.*—Alonzo Freese and Frederick Thomas were brought up for robbing Smith's garden and fined $5 and costs, each.

Colon E. Blake for assault on Capt. Thos. J. Gray, was fined $10 and costs and ordered to find surety in the sum of $100 to keep the peace one year.

John Sparton was fined $5 and costs for being drunk and making a disturbance.—Appealed.

—Launched from the yard of William McGilvery & Co. in Brewer, yesterday, barque CARRIE WYMAN, 500 tons, to be commanded by Captain Frank Cochran of Searsport.

—HARPER'S MONTHLY for September is loaded with good things in pictures and letter-press, fiction and fact. Photographs from the High Rockies, The Eye and the Camera, A Health Trip to Brazil, and The Progress of Electricity, may be placed in the list of fact articles; while Leander Doolittle, My Enemy's Daughter, and The New Timothy, make up the fictitious part of the magazine. The Puritan Captain may be regarded as half fact and half fiction—fiction founded on fact. The Editor's Easy Chair is of course the pleasantest place to begin with. D. Bugbee & Co. have it for sale.

—PENOBSCOT BASE BALL CLUB of this city make an excursion to-morrow to Belfast, where they will play the second of the series of match games with the Passagassawakeags. If the Penobscots are successful the third and last game will be played at Rockport next week. If the Belfast club wins, this game will conclude the match, as it will make two games out of three.

—It was Dr. Folsom of Oldtown who assisted Dr. Greene in removing the tumor from a lady at Argyle the other day.

To the Editor of the Daily Whig:

At a town meeting in Brewer last Monday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A railroad from Bangor to Bucksport, connecting with the European & North American Railway, would afford facilities for the storage of lumber and other heavy freight on the Brewer side of the river, which cannot be obtained on the Bangor side, thus adding greatly to the value of the above property in this town, which property is owned to a large extent by citizens of Bangor.

Therefore, Resolved, That the citizens of this place will look with deep interest upon the action of the voters of Bangor in October next, on the question of giving aid to the rival Railroad from Bangor to Winterport, believing that it will notably indicate the regard of Bangor for the welfare of Brewer, but also the propriety of the proposed annexation of the town of Brewer to the city of Bangor.

WM. MORGAN, Town Clerk of Brewer.

—After the experience of last winter, the Augusta Journal ominously asks if any one has the courage to get up a course of lectures there.

—AN AUGUSTA MAN MURDERED IN NEVADA. The Kennebec Journal says: On Saturday last, Captain Elisha Springer of Augusta received news of the sudden death of his youngest son Albert, in Nevada. He was sitting at the time in a saloon when he was approached from behind by a man with whom he some months previously had a misunderstanding, who struck him a heavy blow with a pistol on the back of the head, crushing in his skull. He lived a few hours after he was struck, but was entirely unconscious. Young Springer left Augusta for Nevada about eighteen months ago, and at the time of his death was working in the mines.

—Several stables at the east end of the Kennebec bridge, Augusta, are being removed to the river's bank, to give place for a new hotel which will be erected by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, says The Journal.

—The Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Augusta will give up their present charter and reorganize as a new Post.

—A NOBLE AND DARING ACT. The Kennebec Journal has just learned the particulars of a brave and generous act performed at Old Orchard Beach, Saco, recently, by John Conley of Augusta. He saved the lives of two persons. The facts are these: A large number of the guests at the hotel were in bathing, and it being ebb tide there was quite an undertow; a little girl named Willis, belonging in Portland, being carried out by it, a Mr. Bradford hastened to her rescue, but when he reached her he was so much exhausted that it was all that he could do to keep the young lady and himself above water. A strong wind blowing offshore, they were being rapidly carried out to sea, seeing which, Mr. Conley threw off his coat and vest, and started for them, and after nearly an hour's great exertion, succeeded in bringing them safely to shore.—Meantime the greatest excitement prevailed among those on the beach, and when Mr. Conley arrived at the shore he received quite an ovation. Declining all offers of assistance, he walked to his hotel, but upon arriving there nature asserted her claims, and he fell into a deep swoon of exhaustion and it was only after an hour's exertion, that they succeeded in reviving him.

—Lewiston doesn't "keep the peace" very well. Bloody affrays are of frequent occurrence. The last one was on Sunday, according to The Journal. There was a very bloody row, beginning on Lincoln street, in which one rough had his nose split open; another his lips badly lacerated. Thus much logic accomplished, the avengers, followed their opponents to Main street, where a short continuation was about to be inaugurated, when the combatants were separated. Several of the crowd went home very bloody. That paper concludes: "There are a variety of ways of keeping the Sabbath in this city."

—The Lewiston Journal speaks encouragingly of the rapid growth of Auburn.—Within the past year several new streets have been built up and with very neat and well built houses, in the main. We count perhaps 25 or 30 houses which have been built in that quarter of the city within a very brief period, and new ones are being started almost every week.

—The Argus states that Messrs. Winslow and Joseph B Hall of Portland, have now ready collected and arranged for their forthcoming "History of the Halls and their Descendants," the full record of over 1400 families of the descendants of Hale, Enil Hall, besides many of other lines of descent, and the publication will soon take place.

—A man recently breakfasted at the Phœnix Hotel, in Concord, N. H., F. L. Seavey, formerly of the Elmwood Hotel, Waterville, proprietor. A dish of beefsteak and a plate of fishballs were set before him, and he immediately took one of the nicely browned fishballs on his fork, and undertook to peel it. Two or three of course unsuccessful attempts in this direction were made, and finally the fish ball, broke into fragments and fell around his plate. In perfect disgust with the unmanageable article, our countryman threw down knife and fork, exclaiming, "Blame these Concord potatoes."

—Rev. E. W. Coffin has resigned the pastorate of the First Universalist Society at Bryant's Pond, to take effect the first of November next, he having received a unanimous call to take charge of the society in Orange, Mass.

—The Methodist Camp Meeting at Kennebunk began Monday. The Portland Press says that 90 tents were pitched by the close of the day. Large numbers were in attendance, and many arrivals by every train. The meetings will continue through the week.

—The Reporter says that Tuesday, two fellows and two girls, of the baser sort, rode from Gardiner to Chelsea on a "bender." On their return they stopped at the house of Mr. Patterson in Chelsea, and created considerable disturbance. Mrs. Patterson, who was also in the house, became frightened at their conduct, and screamed for help. Two men by the name of Douglass and Page were passing at the time, and went to the house. A pitched battle ensued, the girls taking an active part. Mr. Page was driven out by them, and Mr. Douglass, who stood his ground was badly beaten by the four roughs before they left the house. The roughs were afterwards arrested and lodged in jail.

—A shed belonging to Capt. Chas. F. Williams, situated in the rear of his dwelling-house, No. 18, Pine street, Portland, was fired Sunday night by an incendiary. It was torn down and the flames extinguished. This is the third time Capt. Williams' property has been endangered by incendiaries within about five years. He lost a house on North street and his own residence on Franklin street was considerably injured by an incendiary fire in 1865 or '66, says the Advertiser.

—THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN PORTLAND. To The Press we find an account of the assembling at Portland of the different Commanderies of Knights Templar in the State on the way to their first annual encampment at Cushing's Island. The day was a bright and beautiful one, and at an early hour the sound of martial music was heard in the streets as the Claremont Commandery passed through them from the boat to the Preble House. At 10½ o'clock A. M., the Portland and St. Albans Commanderies left Masonic Hall, accompanied by the Portland Band, and marched to the Preble House, where they received the Claremont Commandery, and from thence all proceeded to State street, in front of the residence of Commodore James M. Churchill, where they received all the other visiting Commanderies and proceeded up State to Congress, down Congress to Exchange, and down Exchange to Masonic Hall, where a rest of half an hour was taken. All along the route of the procession the windows and doorsteps were filled with spectators, while the sidewalks were thronged with the interested public gazing upon the brilliant spectacle.

At 1 o'clock the procession marched to the steamer Ella, and all embarked with a feeling of relief at leaving the hot and dusty streets for the cool breeze which swept over the harbor, and the tranquil waters of the bay. The Portland Yacht Club had decorated their yachts, which lay close to the steamer's wharf, with hundreds of flag of all nations, out of compliment to the fraternity.

In short twenty minutes or so found the Knights landed upon Cushing's Island, on the northeast point of which, looking upon Hog's Back Channel, was already pitched the encampment which will be the home of the Sir Knights for the next three days, and which has been appropriately named, by telephone to the Past Grand Commander Tasker Dodge, Camp Dodge. Forming column, they proceeded from the steamboat landing to the tents.

TERRIBLE RACE WITH A BURNING OIL TRAIN. The Grand Rapids (Michigan) Eagle tells the following exciting story of a terrible race with a burning oil train which took place on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad. From the Brocton station to Mayville, at the head of Chautauqua Lake, a distance of only about ten miles, a grade is carried for an elevation of 700 feet. From the station up to the summit the grade is about eighty feet to the mile, with curves which increase the difficulties of the ascent by four fold. It was over this road that the immense quantities of petroleum are brought.

On the day above mentioned, about 8 o'clock, a train consisting of 18 oil cars and two passenger cars, one of the latter containing the superintendent of the road, started up the grade. At the summit of the hill, which is the highest point of land between the Atlantic and the Mississippi valleys, the train was detached, the passenger cars and engine passing over the hill, while the oil cars were left to run back by the force of gravity. The brakes stopped them. Next the oil cars were cut off, and the locomotive, tender and box-car, containing the valuables, tore, and two men, passed down the road, the engineer supposing that the brakesmen on the oil cars would arrest the progress of the latter when they should get under way. But what was his horror, on looking back, to see the six cars in pursuit of him down the grade in flames! The cars not only pursued, but overtook him, striking shock after shock with inconceivable force, threatening the horse and men from the floor, and yet, almost miraculously not throwing the engine from the track.

He put now with the energy of despair, and he gave the engine every ounce of steam. Looking south, from the platform of his residence at that terrible juncture, one of the most magnificent spectacles was presented that a man ever looked upon. A descent of enormously high grade, sixty feet wide, was seen coming down that eastern slope, apparently with the speed of a meteor, and really very near the speed of a express freight—say nine miles an hour; for pursuit at greater speed over the curves of the road would have thrown the cars off the track. Around and around the curves, at the risk of more than seventy miles an hour, the engineer drove, and a seventy-ton engine believe who has not witnessed the spectacle. The whole heaven seemed illuminated, and the lurid deep was lit up by the scene as by day-light. Onward, downward flew the engine, and behind it drew and thundered the fiery demon. Twice it "fire-jigged," but was driven again to the fugitive, and by instinct with a purpose to drive it from the track. It seemed to the hero of engine and fireman that they were in a perfect cavern of red hot fire. The speed of the engine was such that increased by pump, then again by the wheel-and-axle express was due at the junction with the Erie road upon the Lake Shore switch, and the switch upon which they lived depended on the opening of the Lake Shore switch by their friend Fellow, and the switch to permit the express train coming down from the west with its living human freight. The engineer on the train saw the terrible sight first broke out at the summit, and supposing he could clear the junction before the Zanesville terror reached it, he, too, put his engine to the utmost speed on a level grade. A mile short of the junction he saw that the switch was open, for the flying oil train had not yet reached it. Down the Lake Shore track, sailed the roaring onward, the direction of the switch. He checked his headlong run of his own train and brought it to a standstill.

Running on to a side track, the express train left the depot, the engineer of the oil train detached his engine and left the cars to consume. He saw his situation was fully realized by him. He expected to lose his life. As every moment he expected the engine to leave the track. He saw his way going at a perilous rate of speed, but there was no help for it. The demon was behind him, and he declared that it looked like a demon. With flashes of red satisfaction for his engine which the common display he said, I thought of the flying of my own, and was determined to keep by it to the last. The fireman made an attempt to escape by jumping from the tender, but the engineer restrained him. Although the occurrence was a remarkable one, and in part remarkable for this, that no lives were lost. The fireman on the oil-cars had gone back to the train and gone when the oil cars started. It was well they did. Unless the engineer had been detached and stopped their impetus would have been burned to death."

FISHING IN SCHOOL. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the timely narrative and moral:

"I cannot forbear giving a little reminiscence from personal experience against fishing in school. Ten years ago, when I was a school boy in Illinois, my teacher was an irritable, passionate man, much given to using the rod. While under his eye the pupils were quiet, but no sooner did he turn his back than books were flying across the room and missiles, familiarly known as "spit balls," were even directed at his own person. The directors of the school were soon forced to put a stop to these disorders by removing the teacher. The new master who took his place pursued exactly the opposite system. His very first act was to practically throw from the window the hated rod his predecessor. From that time things were changed; the teacher no more beat boys as a driver beats an ox; but when they broke rules he called them to his desk and kindly and sensibly showed them their faults. The result was that in a very short time he could command perfect decorum by lifting his finger. As I remember the influences of that kind man, so great that a single word from him would often bring to repentant tears the most reckless of us all, I long for the speedy dawn of the day when civilization shall give to the family every rod to be found in the school houses, and shall aim to select teachers men who can rule the young like my beloved instructor by the law of love and kindness."

The fat men of Connecticut and vicinity have celebrated their feats and the manner of attaining it by the appropriate method of a clam-bake at Norwalk. By fat men, the Globe tells of Connecticut understand those whose weight in pounds exceeds the second hundred, and of these there assembled the goodly number of 317, carrying adipose tissue to the amount of 27,048 lbs. Six there were who balanced the scales at more than 300, and fourteen who approached within 30 of that ugure. This, too, before dinner, and in the broiling heat of Thursday, when a might be excused for weighing as little as possible. But their flesh did not weigh upon their spirits, heavy as it was, for they raced, they disported themselves in an elephantine game of leap-frog, and they ate clams. In the last matter they displayed their credentials to honestly-acquired fleshy for by them was consumed thirty bushels of oysters, forty seven bushels of clams, besides eight barrels of sweet potatoes, and corresponding quantities of other articles. To be just, however, Connecticut must divide the honor with her neighbors. J. A. P. Fish, whose 358 pounds won him the Vice-Presidency on 328 pounds, accumulated his weight in Springfield. But whosoever raised, they did credit to their bringing up.

The Philadelphia Bulletin well says:

"Secretary Boutwell is not only one of the ablest members of President Grant's Cabinet, but he is one of the purest, most high-minded, most singularly honest, most irreproachable politicians in America. Judge Lewis Dent hits on a file of refined wheat when he unveils George S. Boutwell, and the only effect will be the destruction of his own teeth. Judge Dent does not like Secretary Boutwell, because he knows that he cannot be coaxed into any scheme so transparent as the rebel plot to seize the reconstructed government of Mississippi. This is the head and front of his offending, and for this Judge Dent puts himself, before the country in an attitude which only reflects shame on himself, while it does not touch the horn of Secretary Boutwell's garments."

LADY BYRON AND MRS STOWE. The Mystery, Reminiscences and Correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson, Barrister at Law, F.S.A., selected and edited by Thomas Sadler, Ph. D., lately published in London and just received in this country, records what was probably the first interview between Lady Byron and Mrs. Stowe. This was in 1851, when Mrs. Stowe was "feasted and lionized" in England, and the disclosures which Lady Byron made to Mrs. Stowe respecting what she thought of Lord Byron, according to Mrs. Stowe herself, were "on the occasion of a second visit to England in 1856." Under the date of May 21, 1856, Mr. Robinson makes record in his diary as follows:

"At Mrs. Reid's, between three and four, there were assembled Mrs. Beecher Stowe and some twenty or thirty of Mrs. Reid's acquaintances, to the introduction to the object of general curiosity. She looks young and quite unpretending. She had been with Mrs. Clarkson. Lady Byron was not present.

The same interesting diary contains also several letters addressed to Mr. Robinson by Lady Byron. From the only one which makes any mention of Lord Byron we copy the following:

"LADY BYRON TO H. C. R.

"Brighton, March 2, 1855.

"I recollect only those passages in Dr. Kennedy's book which bear upon the opinion of Lord Byron. Strange as it may seem, Dr. Kennedy is not faithful where you do not see being. Not merely from casual expressions, but from the whole tenor of Lord Byron's feelings, I could not conclude he was a believer in the inspiration of the Bible and that the atonement was to him a reality. To that unhappy view of the relations of the creature to the Creator, I have always ascribed the misery of his life.—[Vol. II, p. 440 of Fields, Osgood & Company's reprint.]

It would seem, then, that up to March 15, Lady Byron had full way to ascribed the misery of Lord Byron's life, as far as her own power to [illegible] she was connected with it, to [illegible] for [illegible] year later, in 1856. Of course this is open however, to another construction. Mrs Stowe, in her narrative, says: "Lady Byron expressed the feeling that the Calvinistic theology as heard in Scotland had pained in the case, as it often does in certain minds, a subtle poison."

New Books.

WOMEN AND THEATRES, by Olive Logan. Love and Lakes, by A. Dumas. Shipwrecked. Received at

CHAS. HIGHT'S.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL

THE PENOBSCOT MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

Will hold its Twenty-Second Annual Session in NORUMBEGA HALL, Bangor, Monday, September 20, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing three days, under the direction of

GEORGE F. ROOT, of Chicago,

The well known Director and Composer, and

CARL ZERRAHN, of Boston,

Director of the Handel & Haydn Society, the Germania Musical Society, and Harvard Musical Association.

Mr. C. C. WILSON, Soprano, of Boston; Mr. J. WHITNEY, Pianist, of Boston, recently returned from Europe; and other distinguished artists will assist on the occasion.

The entire HENDERSON QUINTETTE CLUB will be in attendance, and will furnish the Orchestral Accompaniments, with Thomas' Ryan, Violoncello; Eduardo Rath, Viola, and Pilate, Contra Basso.

The Oratorio of Samson, Mozart's Twelfth Mass, the Hymn of Praise, and "The Triumph of Liberty," will be rendered in full by the Chorus and Orchestra.

Prof. Root will also give a Concert, assisted by the above named artists, on Monday evening, the 20th inst., at which will be rendered a selection of the most popular pieces of the season, as well as many of the old favorites.

The Oratorio and Chorus practice under the direction of Carl Zerrahn, and Preliminary Rehearsals of the Orchestra and Chorus will be held in Concert Hall, under the direction of Mr. Zerrahn, as follows: Commencing on Monday evening, Sept. 6, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing each Monday and Thursday evening, until the Festival. Price of tickets to the Rehearsals, $1.00. Tickets to the Festival, $3.00. At the Rehearsals in September, $1.00; to be had of the Secretary.

Tickets may be had of the Secretary, or at the door of the Hall.

Persons [illegible] to [illegible] in the [illegible] with the [illegible] at Public Auction, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings.

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Persons [illegible] to [illegible] in the [illegible] with the [illegible] at Public Auction, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings.

Tickets

TOMORROW.

Tomorrow—'tis an idle sound,
Tell me of no such dreamy thing—
A new land wishly I am bound
After strange wandering.

While care lit bright blossoms there
Untold, and sunny be the field:
If leaden boughs in summer air
Their paley fruitage yield:

While dock to-day my pleasant bower
Upon my own loved mountain side,
The pure periwinkle flower,
And violet deep-eyed?

Tell me not of to-morrow—calm
In His great hand I would abide,
Who fills my present hour with balm,
And trust, whate'er betide.

HENRY ALFORD.

The Two Oceans.

Two seas amid the night
In the moonshine roll and sparkle,
Now spread in the silver light
Now sudden, and wail, and darkle.

The one has a hollow motion,
And from land to land it gleams:
The other is Sleep's wide ocean,
And its glimmering waves are dreams.

The one with murmur and roar
Bonds flees—sound, coast and orlot:
The other, all hushed, is shore.
No sail mars the track of a pilot.

STERLING.

Agricultural.

WHY FRUIT TREES ARE BARREN. Trees that expend all their forces in the production of wood-growth, can produce little or no fruit. Indeed it is not possible for any tree to perfect a fruit-germ, and not again in some way disorganize it, unless the wood-growth shall cease in time for the leaves to elaborate food enough to grow both leaf and fruit the following year, or until a part of the leaves shall attain to nearly or quite full size. That this is so will be apparent when we consider that the leaves which first appear in the spring were formed in the buds the previous year, perfect in all their parts, and in the embryo state contained each individual cell found in them when fully grown.

The question may arise, if there is no addition to the number of cells, how do the leaves grow? The answer is that the only difference we can see between an embryo leaf and one fully grown is in the size of leaf-cells. As growth begins in the spring, the small cells which were formed in the previous year begin to expand. Each individual cell thus enlarges, until all the numerous cells of which these leaves are composed are of full size. To further illustrate this, let us suppose on a brick wall, that each brick at the same time, was gradually to expand to several hundred times its present diameter, and you have just what takes place in the growth of an embryo leaf. Here is a tree in your possession of full-grown leaf. This leaf did not form itself but was formed by the tree in the preceding year.

To produce and sustain this cellular enlargement there has been stored the previous year a large share of nutriment in the buds and in other parts of the tree. This nutriment must not only be sufficient to feed the embryo leaves, but must also be sufficient to produce the very small waxy excrescences—the rootlets and spongioles. These new leaves and spongioles are the trees laboratory. And those leaves and spongioles at least of growth were made with the exception of moisture, wholly out of the materials that were stored by the trees during the growth of the previous year. When these vegetable stores are sufficient supply to do this, and nourish the fruit-germs also then we shall hear little about barrenness or fertilization. On the other hand, and the food been consumed the previous year, by ripening a very succulent growth then the tree would not have a sufficient amount of plant food to perform its three-fold office in the production of leaves, roots with their spongioles and fruit.

In this condition, a part of the leaf, and a larger part of all the fruit buds, yield up their nourishment, which goes to the production of root and fruit growth.

The tree therefore is barren of fruit for the summer, its whole growth being required to recuperate its own vigor. Such trees often bloom freely, and cast their blossoms. When this occurs, uninformed persons often attribute it to want of fertilization, or suppose that the rain must have washed away the pollen.—Dr. Hall.

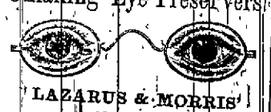
KEEP YOUR LAND GOOD. We are apt to crop our land until the soil is exhausted or greatly reduced—indeed crop it so long as any profit can be realized. This is very wrong. It is killing land, and its complete restoration thereafter is impossible. It can only be brought up to a profitable point by manure and labor, but never to the original fertility was large. The way is to stop down before the soil is reduced. Then labor will be a better crop and a more certain crop. Land should be kept up. That is the great secret.

DON'T GO TO EXTREMES. Agricultural writers are inclined to run to extremes. Farmers often cure their hay too much, and to guard against this mistake, some writers urge us to put it into the barn before it is cured half as much as it ought to be. I have found, to my cost, that it is not safe to follow their recommendations. Better dry it too much than not dry it enough. And so in cutting grain. There is undoubtedly a loss in letting it get dead ripe. But there is a still greater loss in cutting it before the grain becomes firm.—Prof. Joseph Harris.

An English writer says: "It is impossible to imagine any occupation more suited to a lady living in the country, than that of poultry rearing. If she has any superfluous affection to bestow, let it be on her chicken-kind, and it will be returned cent per cent."

Stagnant or foul water is injurious to animals. It causes blood poisoning and this leads to many fertile complaints and is one of the great causes of abortion in cows and other animals.

Unfailing Eye Preservers.



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Penobscot Log Driving Co.

THE following is copy of An Act passed by the Legislature, viz:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. That on all dams exceeding forty feet in length driven by said company the director, such additional toll shall be exercised by directors, as in the opinion of the directors shall be reasonable, arising from the increased expense of driving the same.

Section 2. Said company may make contracts for driving or assisting in driving logs outside of the limits of the company on the Penobscot river and its waters for any sum or sums for such driving, but none more shall exact or take from the owners of logs driven than is provided for other logs.

Section 3. Said company may sell and dispose of its buildings and keep in repair any steamboat or craft, that in the opinion of the directors, may be advisable for the better opinion of the progress of the drive, the expense of which may be apportioned upon the logs of different owners, as they may think proper.

Section 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

Approved February 11, 1869.

Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
1869—'70.

THE Academic Year begins on Thursday, Sept. 16. The second Examination for Admission to the College will take place on Sept. 13, and 14, beginning at 9 A. M. Thursday, Sept. 16. Attendance on the three days is required.

UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.

The Course on Modern Literature begins Sept. 15. The Course on Philosophy by Prof. Peirce, Sept. 14.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The year begins Sept. 15. The regular course is completed in three years.

LAW SCHOOL.

The Lectures begin Sept. 15. The regular course is completed in two years.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Lectures for the Winter Term begin Nov. 3.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

The regular term of Lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL & SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The year begins Sept. 15. The second examination will take place on Sept. 15.

Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application.

CHARLES ELLIOT, President.
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Waterville, Aug. 1869.

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Western mail closes at 6 A.M. South Levant via Hermon mail, and Monroe mail, at 2 P.M. East North Charleston and Hartford Canada, at 6 A.M. river mails at 6 P.M. All other mails at 12 M.

The time of the arrival and departure of the contract mails. The foreign mails—departure on Sunday.

The mail for South Levant via Hermon arrives and departs on the day four hours after Saturday.

The mail for Monmouth, East Winthrop, Sabattus, Lewiston and Auburn, leaves daily at 6 P.M. Arrives at 12 M.

The mail for Glenburn, Hampden, Bradford, leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A.M. Arrives at 6 P.M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The mail for No. Hermon, Lincoln, West Levant, and East Exeter, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday—arrives alternate days.

The other mail are the:

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	Arrival.	Departure.
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Vassalboro		6 A.M.
Calais and St. John, by		6 A.M.
Amherst		6 A.M.
Belfast,		6 A.M.
Ellsworth, Mount Desert, &c.		6 A.M.
Houlton		6 A.M.
depot.		
Castine and Bucksport,		6 A.M.
Upper Stillwater, two		6 A.M.
Exeter via Levant,		6 A.M.
Brewer's by	Bradford,	6 A.M.
Abbot Village,		6 A.M.
So. Levant via Hermon,		6 A.M.
Monroe,		6 A.M.

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No objection charge will be made for printing the Business Card and Return Notice, not exceeding four lines, upon envelopes purchased of this office. Envelopes furnished at the lowest prices. Employees of this office will call for orders.

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Letters for the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, must be prepaid.—Letters for the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, must be prepaid.—Letters for the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, must be prepaid.—